PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

11-12

ANNUAL REPORT

SASKATCHEWAN
WATERSHED AUTHORITY

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For more information on the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority or to obtain a digital copy of this report please visit **www.swa.ca.**

Letter of Transmittal - Minister

July 29, 2012

His Honour the Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012.

The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to delivering and building on its promises to the people of Saskatchewan, including our commitment to accountability and responsible fiscal management. In this Annual Report, we report on our accountability and progress on each of the commitments made in the Watershed Authority's Plan for 2011-12, as well as a number of performance measures.

In 2011, Saskatchewan dealt with flooding that was unprecedented in its extent, duration and magnitude. Your Government took a number of steps to help communities and citizens deal with the flooding. One major initiative was the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program which assisted people and communities across the province to prevent flood damage. I commend the management and staff of Saskatchewan Watershed Authority for their tireless efforts during this time.

Flooding along the Souris River was far beyond anything previously observed and severely impacted communities in Saskatchewan and North Dakota. Watershed Authority officials worked closely with American officials during the floods and, in February 2012, Premier Wall welcomed North Dakota Governor Jack Dalrymple and United States Senator John Hoeven to Regina to work together on plans to protect both jurisdictions against future flooding.

Water is crucial to our province's continuing growth. To ensure sustainable water supplies to support the growth and our positive situation in Saskatchewan, the Watershed Authority is undertaking a 10-year renewal plan for provincial dams and water supply channels. This investment in infrastructure will provide long term benefits for the people of our province.

Letter of Transmittal - Minister

Watershed Authority is also leading the development of a 25-year Water Security Plan to ensure water resources are protected and managed for the long term benefit of Saskatchewan people.

I look forward to working with the exceptional team of professionals at Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, who through their innovative direction, make valuable contributions to ensuring our province's bright future.

The Honourable Ken Cheveldayoff

Minister Responsible
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority

Letter of Transmittal - President

June 29, 2012

The Honourable Ken Cheveldayoff
Minister Responsible
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012. As President, I and the executive are responsible for financial and administrative management of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and for preparation of this report. I affirm that the information included in this report is factual and complete.

In response to the worst flooding the province has ever experienced, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority focussed its resources on flood management and recovery through the first part of the year. This included flood forecasting, operation of infrastructure, assistance to communities and repair of infrastructure damaged by high water. Through one of our initiatives, the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program, Watershed Authority assisted 189 communities, 142 rural municipalities, 878 families, 14 other clients and 15 First Nations to take action to prevent flood damage. Every dollar spent on flood prevention under this program saved more than $20 in flood damage. The program also reduced overall costs to government by reducing claims to the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program.

The Watershed Authority continued its work, under the Water Availability Study, to improve the knowledge base available to guide water management. Accomplishments included completion of the Qu'Appelle River Water Supply Model and use of this model to assess proposed water use for new potash mines, and completion of a study to improve water conveyance in the Upper Qu'Appelle. A draft Water Demand Study for the Qu'Appelle River Basin was completed as was a draft of the Regina Groundwater Map. The Watershed Authority also initiated development of a new Reservoir Operating Plan for Lake Diefenbaker. These initiatives demonstrate the commitment of the Watershed Authority to increase its knowledge and capacity to manage water to support the province's continuing growth.

Letter of Transmittal - President

Elizabeth Quarshie, Deputy Minister of Environment, served as Chair of the Watershed Authority Board since the 2009-10 fiscal year and recently left the Board to enable adoption of a new model with the Minister Responsible for the Watershed Authority serving as Chair and sole member of the Board. This aligns political and legal responsibility for providing direction to the Watershed Authority. I thank Ms. Quarshie for her leadership through the past years.

The Watershed Authority remains committed to ensuring the people of Saskatchewan have safe drinking water sources and reliable water supplies for economic, environmental and social benefits.

Wayne Dybvig

President
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority

Introduction

This Annual Report for the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority presents the results on activities and outcomes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012. It reports to the public and elected officials on public commitments made and other key accomplishments of the Watershed Authority.

Although a renewed vision and set of goals were introduced as a result of the 2011 provincial election, the 2011-12 Annual Report will be presented in relation to the vision and goals that guided the development of the 2011-12 Plan.

Results are provided on publicly committed strategies, actions and performance measures identified in the 2011-12 Plan.

The report also demonstrates progress made on Government commitments as stated in the Government Direction for 2011-12: The Saskatchewan Advantage, the Minister's Mandate letter, throne speeches and other commitments and activities of the Watershed Authority.

The annual report demonstrates the Watershed Authority's commitment to effective public performance reporting, transparency and accountability to the public. It also includes audited financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2012, prepared in accordance with *The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005.*

The Watershed Authority's latest Plans and Annual Reports are available at: www.swa.ca.

Alignment with Government's Direction

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority's activities in 2011-12 align with Government's vision and goals.

Our Government's Vision

A secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, leading the country in economic and population growth, while providing a high quality of life for all.

Government's Goals

- Sustain economic growth for the benefit of Saskatchewan people, ensuring the economy is ready for growth and positioning Saskatchewan to meet the challenges of economic and population growth and development.
- Secure Saskatchewan as a safe place to live and raise a family where people are confident in their future, ensuring the people of Saskatchewan benefit from the growing economy.
- Keep Government's promises and fulfill the commitments of the election, operating with integrity and transparency, accountable to the people of Saskatchewan.

Together, all ministries and agencies support the achievement of Government's three goals and work towards a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan.

The Watershed Authority's initiatives support all three of Governments Goals:

- To Sustain Economic Growth – working to ensure a sustainable water supply, including allocation of surface and ground water, delivering water conservation programming and operating and rehabilitating water management infrastructure.
- To Secure Saskatchewan – working with high-risk communities to identify and address threats to drinking waters sources, reduce risk of flood damages and ensure dam safety.
- To Keep Government's Promises – Working toward reconciliation in water management, while meeting legal responsibilities for consultation and accommodation regarding First Nations and Métis peoples.

Organization Overview

As a Treasury Board Crown Corporation, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority leads management of the province's water resources to ensure safe sources for drinking water and reliable water supplies for economic, environmental and social benefits for Saskatchewan people.

The Watershed Authority maintains and operates 45 dams and 130 kilometres of conveyance channels (plus ancillary works), and makes significant investments in the rehabilitation and upgrading of this infrastructure each year. The Watershed Authority provides various hydrology services necessary for proper water management including flood forecasting, operation planning, sustainable water allocation, and low risk building development. In partnership with the Government of Canada, the Watershed Authority operates a 300 station hydrometric network to collect data on stream flows and lake levels. All major surface water allocations, including municipal, industrial, irrigation and intensive livestock uses, are approved by the Watershed Authority to ensure water use is sustainable. Employees from the Watershed Authority also represent Saskatchewan on trans-boundary water issues.

Much of Saskatchewan depends on ground water for domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural uses. To protect this resource, the Watershed Authority licenses all but domestic users to ensure new development does not adversely impact existing users. The Authority also operates the provincial ground water monitoring network, conducts regional ground water mapping and resource assessment, and provides information to citizens and industry to help locate ground water supplies.

Sound water management and expertise is crucial to successfully meeting the increasing demand for water for a growing economy while maintaining healthy ecosystems. The Watershed Authority, through the Water Availability Study and hydrometric and water quality programs, is making significant investments to improve knowledge of the quantity, quality and use of surface and ground water supplies.

To reduce flood damage, Watershed Authority hydrologists map areas at risk in a 1:500 year flood and work with the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs to ensure the at-risk development is prevented in those areas. The Watershed Authority provides financial assistance through the Water Control Program to municipalities, Conservation and Development Area Authorities and Watershed Associations to maintain water channels and reduce flood risk.

Above-average snow fall in the winter of 2010-11 combined with heavy rains the following spring resulted in widespread flooding in 2011. The Watershed Authority provides flood forecasts each year, and manages flow on major water courses. However, to deal with the 2011-12 flood issues, additional emphasis was placed on forecasting and snow surveys. Significant efforts were made to alert communities and individuals to flood risks. Several emergency initiatives were put in place including the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program, which helped 1,230 clients prevent flood damage.

Public understanding, support and participation are crucial to effective water management, including efforts to protect source water. The Watershed Authority works with community representatives to develop source water protection plans for watersheds and aquifers. Plans include initiatives to help landowners improve watershed health through restoration of riparian areas, protection of wetlands and grasslands, and encouragement of management practices that benefit fish and wildlife.

Protection plans have been completed in nine watersheds (Assiniboine River, Lower Souris River, Moose Jaw River, North Saskatchewan River, South Saskatchewan River, Swift Current Creek, Upper Qu'Appelle River and Wascana Creek, Upper Souris River and Carrot River) as well as a plan for the Yorkton area aquifers. There are currently two more watershed plans in progress; the Lower Qu'Appelle River Watershed and the Old Wives Lake Watershed.

Organization Overview

The groups formed to implement the source water protection plans are important partners. The Watershed Authority works with and provides financial support to these groups to implement the plans. Conservation and Development Area Authorities, Watershed Associations and Rural Municipalities are also key partners. The Watershed Authority supports their work with grants delivered under the Water Control Program.

Legislative Responsibilities

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority administers and is responsible for the following legislation:

- *The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005*
- *The Conservation and Development Act*
- *The Water Power Act*
- *The Watershed Associations Act*

Funding Resources

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority relies on several revenue sources, including grants from the province's General Revenue Fund; water rental charges through The Water Power Act; industrial water use charges; grants from the Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Development Fund; and contracts with government and nongovernment agencies, associations and other sources.

Organizational Structure

At the end of the fiscal year, the Watershed Authority reported to the Honourable Dustin Duncan who also served as Chair of a one-person Board of Directors.

The Watershed Authority has five divisions: Integrated Water Services; Engineering and Geoscience; Policy and Communications; Corporate Services; and Legal, Regulatory and Aboriginal Affairs (see Appendix 1). At the end of the reporting period, March 31, 2012, the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority had 171 employees (162.60 full-time equivalents), which is a reduction of 2.82 full time equivalents compared to the previous year. These values do not include employees on approved leaves of absence.

The Corporate Services Division also provides payroll services, finance, and information technology support to SaskWater on a contractual basis. The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority's Head Office is located in Moose Jaw, but many services and programs are delivered through its regional offices in Nipawin, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton, and other offices in Regina, Saskatoon, Gardiner Dam and Rafferty Dam (see Appendix 2).

Progress in 2011-12

Government Goal: Economic Growth

Strategy - Ensure water supplies are sustainably used and allocated to meet the needs of a growing economy

Key Actions and Results

Present a comprehensive water management plan to provide supply security to residential and commercial users. (2010 Mandate Letter)

- In March 2012, the Watershed Authority was directed to lead the development of a provincial water strategy. This plan will guide water management to ensure security of the province's water supplies. The strategy is expected to be complete in the fall of 2012.

Evaluate applications for water use to determine sustainability and impact on other users and decide whether to allocate requested water supplies.

- Water availability analysis and impact assessments were completed upon receipt of applications to use water.
- In particular, evaluations were completed for requests for significant volumes of water from the Qu'Appelle River system to support proposed potash mine developments.

Continue work on the water use component of the Water Availability Study, which will provide critical information about water use in water-short areas of the province.

- Work continued on updating the domestic and agricultural licences of the surface water regulatory database in the water-short basins of the southwest.
- Overall, the water use assessment is approximately 50 per cent complete with an estimated four years remaining in the study.

Continue to deliver the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program to the residential sector as well as institutions, non-profit organizations, municipalities and First Nations.

- The Watershed Authority received applications from 11,660 households and rebates were provided for 15,554 low-flow toilets.
- In addition, through the Watershed Authority's water conservation partnerships with 30 municipalities, residents eligible for rebate under the provincial program could apply for a further rebate from their municipality.
- Since the rebate program began in January 2009, 49,496 toilets have been replaced, saving more than 2.5 billion litres of water and avoiding more than 7,600 tonnes of CO2 emissions.

Investigate the potential of expanding water conservation in homes to increase sustainability through efficient water use and a reduction of CO2 emissions.

- A consultant report on best water conservation opportunities for Saskatchewan is complete. Opportunities for implementation are being explored.

Develop operating plans for four reservoirs.

- A reservoir operating plan documents the guidelines for the operation of a reservoir under normal, low and high flow conditions. The planned completion of operating plans was not accomplished during the fiscal year due to staff response to the 2011 spring and summer flooding.
- As a result of the flooding, concerns were raised about the operating plans at Lake Diefenbaker and for Rafferty and Alameda reservoirs. This resulted in the Watershed Authority directing its efforts toward these reservoirs.
- An interim operating plan for Rafferty and Alameda reservoirs was completed. A review of the operations from August 2010

through to end of July 2011 at Gardiner Dam was completed, which supports the development of a new operating plan for Lake Diefenbaker.

Initiate the Regina East groundwater science program to provide the technical information needed to support the allocation plan.

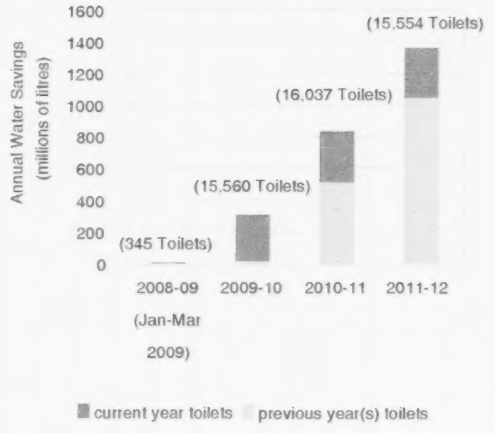
- The purpose of this program is to improve the knowledge of the aquifer systems in the area immediately east of Regina. This area is experiencing rapid growth and the program will help to ensure the sustainable use of groundwater. Information on the regional aquifer flow regime, recharge and discharge areas will be collected, and any impacts from groundwater withdrawal in the Regina East area assessed.
- An initial science and monitoring report was completed, including recommendations to obtain additional information on the regional groundwater regime in the area.
- Concurrently, a monitoring program was implemented to continuously measure groundwater level fluctuations in the aquifer systems. Sixteen monitoring wells were constructed in the Zehner and Condie aquifers. Water level monitoring was focused in the Boggy Creek area, in the vicinity of the Town of Pilot Butte's production wells and Rural Municipality of Edenwold's wells, and in the Mallory Springs area. Digital water level recorders were installed in the wells to measure the water levels. Water levels recordings will be retrieved from the digital water level recorder bi-annually.

Begin a multi-year assessment of cumulative effects for high risk aquifers.

- The initial scoping of areas and a risk assessment were initiated and the highest risk aquifers will be flagged for future work.

Performance Measures and Results

Toilets replaced and estimated annual water savings due to the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program



Toilets are the largest consumer of water in a household, and the widespread transition to low-flow toilets supports sustainable water use. Reduced water use also results in a reduction of CO2 emissions due to reduced pumping and water treatment requirements. The Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program, funded through Go Green Saskatchewan, began in January 2009 and provides a $50 rebate for replacing an older, 13-litre or greater toilet with a low-flow model.

The Watershed Authority promotes this program through a variety of marketing efforts, but uptake is dependent on purchasing decisions of individuals.

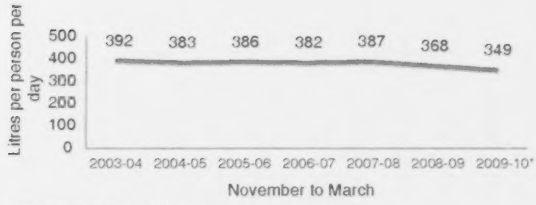
This measure presents the estimated annual water savings due to toilets replaced under the program in a given fiscal year. In addition, the measure now presents the ongoing annual water savings from past toilet replacements under the program, as the one-time investment in a new toilet will continue to provide water savings as long as that toilet is in place, and this more accurately reflects the true water savings captured by the program.

Progress in 2011-12

The water savings measure is calculated on the basis of the difference between the old toilet flush volume and the new low-flow toilet flush volume and the average number of flushes per-toilet-per day based on average occupancy per household.

Between April 2011 and the end of March 2012, 15,554 toilets were replaced, accounting for an estimated 315 million litres of water savings and 897 tonnes of CO2 avoided. Over the same time period, the 31,942 toilets installed in previous fiscal years saved an estimated 1.049 billion litres of water and 3,214 tonnes of CO2.

Winter municipal per capita water consumption



*Data is collected on a calendar year basis.
The 2011 data required for the Nov 2010 – March 2011 timeframe is not yet available.

This measure indicates water conservation as it relates to municipal and First Nations community water use, including use in the home, in businesses, and for public services such as firefighting, road building, public pools and rinks. It also includes water lost due to system leakage. Only the winter consumption measure is presented, as it more clearly shows trends in municipal water use. Data is derived from community water use records, submitted annually to the Watershed Authority, compared to population records from current Ministry of Health data, or to current census data where Health data is not available.

Residential water conservation is a critical component of overall municipal water conservation. In 2006, residential water use in Saskatchewan accounted for an estimated 44 per cent of the total annual municipal use. Toilets alone account for an estimated 30 per cent of in-home residential use. The Watershed Authority promotes conversion to low-flow toilets through the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program and raises awareness of additional water conservation opportunities through direct mail and online resources like the Family Water Use Calculator.

The data indicates an apparent downward trend in municipal water use in recent years. As the Watershed Authority's current water conservation initiatives are focused on promoting residential conservation practices, they should directly influence this measure.

Strategy - Ensure water supply information is available and understood to meet the needs of a growing economy

Key Actions and Results

Operate, with Canada, the 300-station federal-provincial hydrometric network.

- Stations were operated to meet the flow information needs of an extreme runoff year. Work was initiated on publishing the data from the extreme year for future hydrology analysis needs.

Review the purpose, design and operation of the provincial groundwater monitoring network. (observation well network).

- An initial scoping of the observation network was done and a draft report completed.

Operate the 80-station provincial groundwater monitoring network (observation well network).

- All field visits for the full season were completed and the data was published.

Complete the third year of a multi-year Water Availability Study, a $7.5 million project to develop the information needed to support sustainable water resource decisions that can address economic growth and adjust to changes in our water supply due to climate variability.

- Accomplishments include:
  - completion of a draft Regina Groundwater Map Sheet;

- completion of draft of the Water Demand Study for the Qu'Appelle River Basin;
- completion of Qu'Appelle River Water Supply Model;
- initiation of review of the Lake Diefenbaker Operating Plan;
- completion of a study on how to improve short-term water conveyance in the Upper Qu'Appelle;
- initiation of in-stream needs assessment; and
- continuation of the Surface Water Use Assessment - approximately 50 per cent complete by fiscal year end.

Continue to collect and assess water quality data from critical sites related to Watershed Authority activities, including Fishing Lake, Lake Lenore, Qu'Appelle River and Qu'Appelle Valley lakes, in order to determine ecosystem health status and trends and inform decision making.

- Water quality data was collected and assessed from critical sites, including Fishing Lake, Lenore Lake, Qu'Appelle lakes, Lake Diefenbaker, and the Rafferty and Alameda reservoirs.
- Water quality data collected at and downstream of Fishing Lake was used to demonstrate that operation of the control structure for the new drainage channel had an insignificant effect on water quality entering Manitoba.
- Information collected from the Qu'Appelle Valley will be used to develop site-specific surface water quality objectives as part of the water management agreements being negotiated with Qu'Appelle First Nations and the Lower Qu'Appelle Watershed Authority planning process.
- The data collected from Lenore Lake and the surrounding lakes is being used to assess salinity changes in lakes within the Watershed Authority resulting from high water levels.
- The collection of data from Lake Diefenbaker, and Rafferty and Alameda reservoirs will be used to monitor any long-term changes in water quality.
- Water quality in several smaller prairie streams and rivers was sampled as part of a long-term monitoring program to improve the understanding of factors affecting water quality in prairie streams.

Strategy - Develop and rehabilitate Authority-owned water management infrastructure to support economic growth

Key Actions and Results

Develop a comprehensive long-term infrastructure renewal plan for maintenance and rehabilitation of provincially owned water management and control systems. (2010 Mandate Letter)

- A comprehensive long-term infrastructure plan was completed and, in March 2012, additional funding to implement the 10-year infrastructure renewal plan was announced. New funding for the 2012-13 fiscal year includes $1.4 million for the Watershed Authority's dam safety program, and authorization to invest $6.7 million, up from $4.1 million, to rehabilitate provincial dams and water supply channels.

Complete agreement with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to transfer Qu'Appelle Valley water control structures from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to the Authority with appropriate financial compensation.

- Negotiations were suspended with the federal government pending resolution of First Nations flood claims and securing of land control where reservoir levels impact reserve lands. It is anticipated that negotiations for select structures will resume in 2012-13.

Develop and implement a remedial plan for the observed increase in flow in relief wells at Gardiner Dam.

- A work plan to undertake investigations and develop the needed new maintenance protocols was under development and nearly complete at year end.

Progress in 2011-12

- Further investigation at Gardiner Dam was limited due to the need to manage the extraordinary 2011 spring and summer flooding and its impacts. Investigations will proceed in 2012-13.

Provide technical support to South Central Enterprise Region to conduct a feasibility study for a new water supply channel from Lake Diefenbaker to Buffalo Pound Lake with support from Enterprise Saskatchewan.

- In April 2011, the Watershed Authority concluded an agreement with the South Central Enterprise Region under which the Watershed Authority provided technical oversight of and assistance for a feasibility study of an upland canal to supply water from Lake Diefenbaker to Buffalo Pound Lake.
- The study, is being undertaken solely by external consultants, and financed by a $1.5 million grant from Enterprise Saskatchewan. The study remains on schedule and is expected to be complete by Sept. 30, 2012.

Undertake rehabilitation of priority works, including the following:

Zelma Dam – complete Phase 2 armouring of upstream slope;

- The two-year project to complete erosion repairs and upgrade the armouring of the upstream face of Zelma Dam was completed during the summer of 2011. The total cost of the work was approximately $837,000.

Moose Mountain Dam – raise dam crest, enlarge spillway capacity and stabilize downstream dam slope;

- This work was deferred to 2012-13, as Watershed Authority resources were needed to manage the extraordinary 2011 spring and summer flooding and its impacts throughout the province.

Bradwell – armour upstream faces of Bradwell East Dam and repair slumping along downstream toe of Bradwell West Dam;

- This work was deferred to 2012-13, as Watershed Authority resources were needed to manage the extraordinary 2011 spring and summer flooding and its impacts throughout the province.

Gardiner Dam – upgrade stop log handling system, replace wire rope cables at Control Structures No. 4 and 5; and design spillway electrical system upgrades;

- An engineering consultant was engaged to design upgrades to the mechanical components on the stop log handling system at Gardiner Dam. A preliminary design was provided to the Watershed Authority and is currently under review. The design for the upgrades will be completed in 2012-13.
- Wire rope replacement cables for Control Structures 4 and 5 were purchased and received in late winter and tenders issued for their installation.
- Design of the spillway electrical system upgrades was deferred until fiscal year 2012-13, as Watershed Authority resources were needed to manage the extraordinary 2011 spring and summer flooding and its impacts throughout the province.

Lumsden Flood Control Project – replace corroded drain inlet structure 1A-3 at the Town of Lumsden.

- The existing drain inlet, which is used to drain water behind the flood control dyking, is inoperative and needs to be replaced. This work did not proceed as scheduled. Although the structure is owned by the Town of Lumsden, by agreement the Watershed Authority is responsible for 50 per cent of the construction costs. In August, the town advised the Watershed Authority that they were unable to finance their share of the costs and requested the work be deferred to 2012-13.

Additional work in 2011-12:

- Record high flows on the Souris River caused overtopping and extensive erosion

of Grid Road 705 where it crosses Rafferty Reservoir. By agreement with the Rural Municipality of Cymri, the Watershed Authority is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the road embankment. The Watershed Authority designed, tendered and oversaw reconstruction of the road during the summer and fall. The road returned to service in December at a total cost of approximately $1.82 million.

- Elswick Lake is a dead end water body located adjacent to and within Mainprize Regional Park. Substantial inflow to this water body occurred due to extreme flooding in 2011. The high water levels flooded and caused damage to Park developments. The Watershed Authority installed a high capacity pump at the Elswick pumpstation to accelerate lowering of the water level. Pumping occurred continuously throughout the fall and winter period and by March 31, 2012, Elswick Lake was approaching normal water levels. The total cost of this work was approximately $64,000.

Strategy - Work co-operatively with provincial, national and international governments to ensure effective water management in Saskatchewan

Key Actions and Results

Collaborate with Western Water Stewardship Council and the Council of the Federation partners on joint initiatives relating to water.

- InfoStream, the national information sharing website, was completed and is being used by Canadians to find information and data on Canada's water.
- Changes and upgrades to the InfoStream website are still being assessed and a work plan is in development.
- The Watershed Authority partnered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's national WaterSense label to promote the use of water efficient appliances in Saskatchewan.
- The Watershed Authority chaired the National Canada Water Week Committee for the Council of the Federation and worked with other Government of Saskatchewan organizations in order to promote World Water Day.

Continue to update surface water quality objectives at the 11 Prairie Provinces Water Board (PPWB) sites, located on the borders between Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with a priority on drafting nutrient objectives.

- The Watershed Authority continued work with the PPWB to undertake a comprehensive review of surface water quality objectives at 12 PPWB monitoring stations on the inter-provincial borders. The comprehensive review considered established national and international objectives, site-specific characteristics and various approaches to the setting of site-specific objectives. Revised water quality objectives, including nutrients, are expected to be established by the PPWB next year.
- The Watershed Authority worked with the PPWB to evaluate how Environment Canada's risk-analysis and site assessments of its National Water Quality Monitoring Network, including PPWB sites, will affect its ability to meet the requirements of the PPWB Master Agreement.

Continue the development of a Drought and Excessive Moisture Preparedness Plan to address climate change through an interprovincial framework with support from the Western Water Stewardship Council.

- The report, *Development of an Interprovincial Drought Communication Framework*, was completed in October 2011. The report, developed by the Watershed Authority on behalf of the partners in the Prairies Regional Adaptation Collaborative, presents an evaluation of existing communication, identifies communication gaps and needs, presents the final framework, as well as implementation recommendations.
- The Watershed Authority's planned continuation of work on a hydrological

Drought and Excessive Moisture Preparedness Plan was postponed due to the pressures related to the flood response in 2011.

Ensure all obligations under transboundary water sharing agreements, including the Prairie Provinces Water Board, are met.

- All obligations were met and are expected to continue to be met on an ongoing basis.

Represent the province on the Canadian Council of the Minister of the Environment Water Agenda Development Committee.

- Work continued on the implementation of the approved three-year work plan of the committee, which was renamed the Water Management Committee. The review of emerging water policy and program issues common to all jurisdictions is ongoing.

Work with the Prairie Provinces Water Board Committee on Groundwater to develop a groundwater sharing agreement.

- The Committee on Groundwater submitted a scoping discussion document for Board consideration and direction as to how to proceed with groundwater sharing.

Work cooperatively to administer the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Fishing Lake Channel Operating Agreement.

- In the summer of 2011, the Fishing Lake Channel was operated in accordance with the agreement signed between Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Additional 2011-12 Work:

The Watershed Authority represented the province on the Mackenzie River Basin Board and led the Alberta-Saskatchewan bilateral water management agreement negotiation project for the province to fulfill the obligations of the Mackenzie River Basin Transboundary Waters Master Agreement.

Government Goal: Secure Saskatchewan

Strategy - Work with communities to identify potential water threats and ensure protection of our water resources

Key Actions and Results

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, Health Canada and the federal Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, undertake a risk assessment on the water supply for Cowessess First Nation and develop recommendations to minimize risks.

- The Watershed Authority collaborated with Cowessess First Nation, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and Health Canada to lead a drinking water source water evaluation of private water wells on Cowessess First Nation. The evaluation found that 90 per cent of the 72 wells sampled at Cowessess First Nation exceeded at least one of Health Canada's Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (2010) and Saskatchewan's Drinking Water Quality Standards and Objectives. As well, 90 per cent of wells were at an elevated risk of contamination due to improper well-head management. However, the majority of Cowessess residents (87.7 per cent) with private wells were considered to be at low-risk for exposure to drinking water contaminants because most were not using their well for drinking or cooking water. One-quarter of wells (19 homes) were used as an exclusive or occasional drinking water source, and none operated a water treatment system sufficient to treat their water quality exceedances. These results were provided to Cowessess First Nation and other agencies. Immediate response resulted in improved well-head infrastructure at 15 wells, and decommissioning of 16 abandoned wells. A low pressure water line project has also been approved to distribute water from the water treatment plant to previously unserviced homes.
- In response to flooding throughout much of Saskatchewan in 2011, free water sampling was provided for private wells used as potable sources impacted by flooding. A total of 42 wells were tested for nitrate, E. coli and total coliforms. Of these wells, 68 per cent had exceedances of total coliforms, E. coli, and/or nitrate. A total of 14 per cent

of the wells tested were contaminated with nitrate. The owners of the latter wells were encouraged to seek out a safe water source or consider use of reverse osmosis or other suitable treatment systems.

Continue community-based watershed planning, including the completion of the Carrot River Watershed Authority Source Water Protection Plan.

- The Carrot River Watershed Authority Source Water Protection Plan was officially released on March 30, 2012.
- Work on the Lower Qu'Appelle River Watershed Authority Source Water Protection Plan continued and will be completed in 2012.
- Preparatory work for the Old Wives Lake Watershed Source Water Protection Plan started and further development of this plan will continue into next year.

Coordinate the implementation of Source Water Protection Plans and Agri-Environmental Group Plans in partnership with watershed groups and the Ministry of Agriculture.

- This year, 36 Agri-Environmental Group Plans were implemented with funding sourced through the Growing Forward federal-provincial framework and the Ministry of Agriculture. These plans are intended to mitigate or minimize negative impacts to the environment, including maintaining soil, water or air quality, and biodiversity to ensure the health and sustainability of land used for agricultural purposes.
- The Agri-Environmental Group Plans resulted in 1,667 applications from land users for a range of Beneficial Management Practices. These groups are encouraged to cooperate and share resources to increase efficiencies where geographic overlap occurs. For the most part, there is strong cooperation. Where there is no geographical overlap between the Watershed Authority Protection Plans and Agri-Environmental Group Plans, implementation funding was provided by the Watershed Authority.

Provide financial and technical support to Watershed Association groups for Source Water Protection Plan implementation activities.

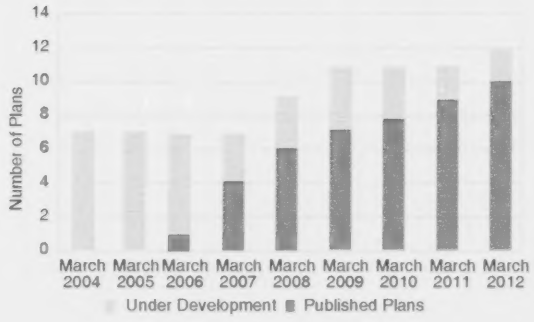
- The Watershed Authority provided $763,000 to Watershed groups for the implementation of eight completed and one draft Watershed Protection Plan. This core funding to the watershed groups is used to cover the salary of a watershed manager and other administrative costs.
- Watershed Authority staff also provided technical support to the Watershed Associations.

Assist watershed groups to leverage additional funding for implementation of Source Water Plans.

- To help watershed groups obtain additional funding for implementation of Watershed Protection Plans, Watershed Authority staff helped with the development of proposals to various agencies, including but not limited to Natural Resource Canada's Regional Adaption Collaborative, Environment Canada's EcoAction, Habitat Stewardship Fund, and the Ministry of Agriculture's Environmental Group Planning. In the past year, groups have leveraged between two-to-four times their grants from the Watershed Authority.

Performance Measure and Results

Number of watershed and aquifer plans under development and published



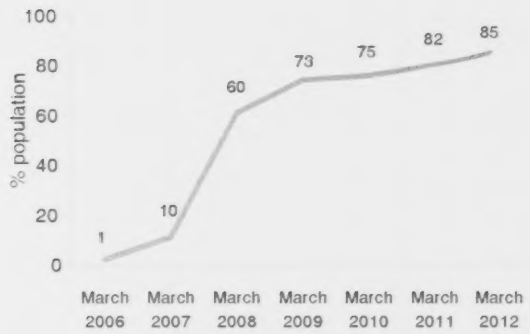
Progress in 2011-12

This measure is of interest to Government as an indicator of progress toward the protection of source water, thereby supporting adequate and quality water supplies. Local advisory committee representatives develop watershed or aquifer plans, with watershed plans directed at protection of surface water and aquifer plans directed at groundwater. Completed plans set water management priorities and identify emerging water issues.

The Watershed Authority leads the planning process, directly influencing this measure. Successful completion of plans is dependent on the commitment and ability of the local committee members to achieve a consensus on recommendations.

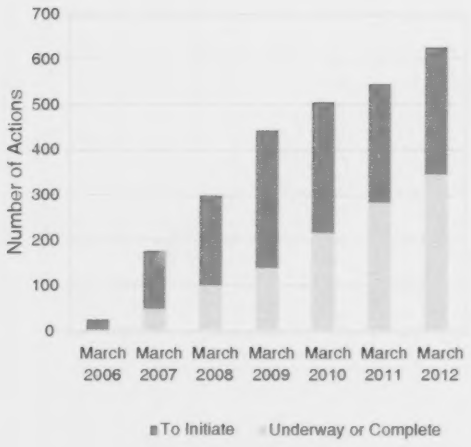
Originally, the Watershed Authority initiated seven plans and, as plans were completed and staff became available, additional planning processes were initiated. The measure illustrates that the first plan was completed in year three, and the numbers reflect that planning processes are consistently coming to completion. Information used in this performance measure is derived from Watershed Authority program files.

Proportion of provincial population covered by a completed source water protection plan



This measure provides meaningful context to the number of plans by adding the percentage of the population covered. The measure indicates that the Watershed Authority targeted early planning efforts at areas of highest population, and that the majority of the province's population (85 per cent) lives in an area where a planning process has been completed. Population data is derived from 2006 census data.

Total number of watershed and aquifer plan key actions underway or complete in the province



Source water protection plans identify key actions needed to protect source water. As actions are undertaken, the degree of protection of source waters within the watersheds and aquifers is expected to increase, and water threats minimized.

Each key action specifies the organization(s) responsible for implementation. Local implementation groups lead or influence others to implement actions and submit reports on progress to the Watershed Authority, which are used to develop this measure.

Progress in 2011-12

This measure illustrates the number of key actions underway or complete. Since the first plan was completed in 2006, close to 350 watershed protection actions have been undertaken within the planning areas. As new plans are completed, additional actions are identified, thus the total number of actions has been increasing over time.

While the Watershed Authority provides funding and technical advice to the local implementation groups, it does not have direct control over completion of the majority of the identified actions and thus has limited influence over the measure.

Strategy - Ensure Authority-owned water structures are safe and maintained

Key Actions and Results

Undertake dam safety activities to assess and manage the safety of Watershed Authority works, including the following:

Advance stability analyses of three principle embankment sections at Gardiner Dam;

- The Gardiner Dam embankment stability analyses work has been divided into four phases to make this large project more manageable. They include:

  Phase 1 - develop a fundamental understanding of the mechanisms of movement occurring in the foundation;

  Phase 2 - identify information gaps in the data required for analyses followed by designing and conducting necessary subsurface investigations and material testing;

  Phase 3 - conduct advanced computerized stability modeling including evaluations of hydrostatic conditions, transient conditions, advanced deformation analyses and seismic studies; and

  Phase 4 - develop models for ongoing safe operation and monitoring along with any remediation and/or maintenance requirements.

- This year, Phase 1 of the work was completed. The remaining phases are expected to take three to five years to complete. Phase 2 work will be initiated in 2012-13.

Finalize Emergency Response Plans for Gardiner, Qu'Appelle River, Rafferty and Alameda dams and finalize draft Emergency Preparedness Plans for Qu'Appelle, Rafferty and Alameda dams;

- Emergency Response Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans were drafted for Rafferty, Alameda and Gardiner dams. Intentions are to review the emergency preparedness plans with the stakeholders in the first half of 2012-13 and finalized by fiscal year end. Preparation and finalization of an emergency preparedness plan for the Qu'Appelle River Dam is also targeted for March 31, 2013.

Commission independent dam safety review of Avonlea Dam;

- A dam safety review of Avonlea Dam was completed by an engineering consultant. This was the first independent review conducted for this structure.

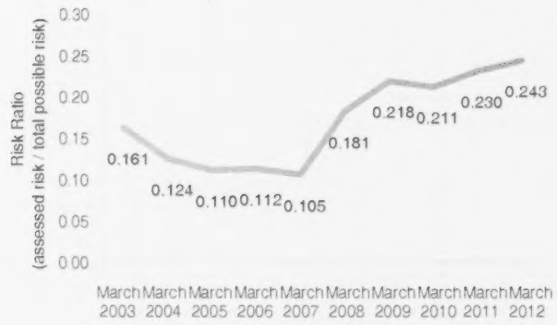
Commission inspection of submerged components of low level outlet at Qu'Appelle River Dam.

- Underwater inspections of inlet and outlet structures at a number of Watershed Authority dams were commissioned to ascertain the condition of these works. Dams where these inspections occurred included Gardiner, Qu'Appelle River, Brightwater, and Dellwood Brook. In addition, divers inspected the two large diameter culverts through Grid Road 705 where it crosses Rafferty Reservoir.

Progress in 2011-12

Performance Measures and Results

Risk associated with Authority Dams



This graph shows the Watershed Authority's progress in upgrading its dams to acceptable standards, and the overall risk associated with these works. As an intermediate outcome measure, the Watershed Authority uses a ratio of the assessed current risk to the total possible risk to establish targets and measure progress in reducing risk associated with its dams. Risk, defined as the likelihood of a failure multiplied by the consequences of a failure, has been assessed in relative values. The Assessed Current Risk is determined by multiplying the Failure Rating and the Consequence Rating for each structure.

The information used to determine failure likelihood values comes from a variety of sources including: annual inspections; internal and external dam safety reviews; design and assessment studies; issue identification by site staff/ project operators; and review of dam performance monitoring data. Consequence ratings are assessed for each structure and based upon an estimation of life safety, economic damages and restoration costs in the case of a failure.

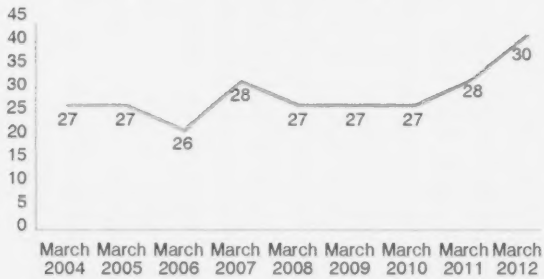
A lower ratio indicates safer infrastructure, with a ratio of zero indicating no current assessed risk. Numerically the risk ratio can be expressed as:

Risk Ratio = Σ Assessed Current Risk / Σ Total Possible Risk

This performance measure replaces the former measure, "Risk associated with water management infrastructure." The new measure presents a clearer picture by focusing only on the risks related to dams and removing any risks related to improved channels and minor control structures. Dams are the most critical type of infrastructure when it comes to safety issues as their failure may involve loss of life and physical damages downstream, whereas failure of other types of infrastructure usually only pertains to water supply issues. The Watershed Authority also completed a review of the consequence classification of its dams. The revised consequence ratings resulted in a new Total Possible Risk value. The risk for previous years has therefore been recalculated for this measure. Notwithstanding the revised previous year Risk Ratios, the year-to-year trends remain the same. Finally, the new measure better aligns with the related performance measure, "Number of dams requiring upgrades to meet safety and operational criteria."

The risk ratio rose in 2011-12 principally due to increased risks at some of the Watershed Authority's Extreme and High Consequence dams. The spillway capacity at Rafferty Dam is insufficient to pass extreme inflows when the reservoir is at its maximum allowable flood level. An independent dam safety review conducted of Avonlea Dam during the year suggested that the dam freeboard may be deficient. In addition, significant corrosion of the riparian outlet pipe through the dam has occurred. Erosion arising from high flows in 2011 at Katepwa Lake and Candle Lake control structures has also increased the risk rating at these works.

Number of dams requiring upgrades to meet safety and operational criteria



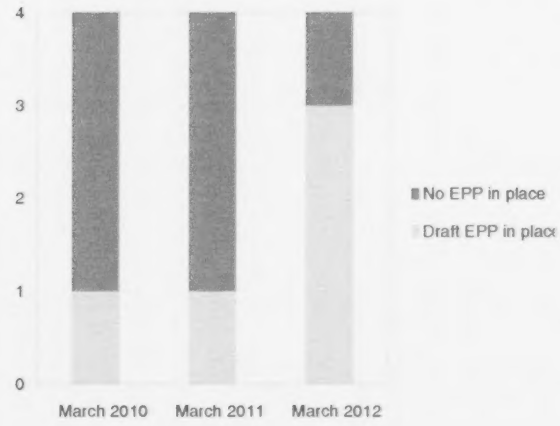
Progress in 2011-12

This measure quantifies the number of Watershed Authority dams which require upgrades to meet the provisions of the Dam Safety Guidelines (2007) published by the Canadian Dam Association. The Watershed Authority is responsible for the operation and maintenance of 45 dams and, like all provincial governments and major utilities across Canada, manages its works generally in accordance with these guidelines. Depending upon the dam, a failure could have significant economic and safety consequences. However, unlike the risk ratio, this measure does not indicate the severity of the identified deficiencies. This measure is useful in gauging progress made over time to reduce the number of deficient dams. Dams assessed to have a Failure Likelihood of three or greater (maximum possible = 29) are deemed to be deficient dams. The information used to determine Failure Likelihood values comes from a variety of sources including: annual inspections; internal and external dam safety reviews; design and assessment studies; issue identification by site staff/project operators; and review of dam performance monitoring data.

As may be noted by the performance measure values of the past nine years, no progress has been achieved in this respect.

As with the previous measure, this measure is of interest to the Government as the upgrading and safety of dams is fundamental to public safety and to dependable water supplies to support the economy.

Number of required Emergency Preparedness Plans for the Watershed Authority's four major dams



In the event of an emergency, a quick and knowledgeable response to the situation can potentially save lives and reduce damages. This is a measure of the number of required emergency preparedness plans that are in place and are current for the Watershed Authority's four major dams.

Final drafts of Emergency Preparedness Plans have been prepared for Gardiner, Rafferty and Alameda dams. These plans will be finalized in 2012-13, following review of the draft plans with local governments and other stakeholders.

Progress in 2011-12

The Emergency Preparedness Plan for the Qu'Appelle River Dam is scheduled for completion in 2012-13.

The title of this measure has been revised for clarification. Reported data remains the same.

Strategy - Reduce risk of flood damages in the province

Key Actions and Results

Assess potential spring runoff and flood risk, forecast flood risk and notify potentially impacted communities of flood risk.

- This work is ongoing in nature. Work continued with forecasting of 2012 spring conditions, relevant operations and communications efforts typical for a normal runoff year.

Provide emergency advice on flood protection measures.

- A large effort was made to provide advice on flood protection measures as a part of the assistance provided to help citizens and communities cope with the extreme flooding conditions in 2011. Much of this assistance was provided through the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program. Assistance was also provided as part of appropriate long-term planning.

Deliver the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program to help communities reduce risk of flood damage during the spring of 2011.

- The Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program provided assistance to189 communities, 142 rural municipalities, 878 landowners with yard sites, 14 other clients and 15 First Nation communities. By the end of March 2012, 96 per cent of the clients had completed files, with grant payments totalling almost $20 million. Six clients were still completing work under the extension portion of the program. Nineteen engineering consulting firms were contracted to provide services for the program. Additionally, $3.5 million of flood mitigation supplies, such as sandbags and temporary dyking, were purchased for use in the province's emergency management program.

Develop a strategic approach to address long-term flood risk within communities throughout the province.

- Initial work on program elements was completed this year. The proposed program includes a federal government component for cost sharing of works to address long-term flood risk within communities. Discussions with the federal government are being led by the Ministry of Government Relations.

Establish flood risk level estimates for subdivisions and developments around lakes and water courses.

- The Watershed Authority completed 80 studies of estimated peak water levels in 2011-12.

Provide long-term flood protection for communities around Fishing Lake by obtaining approvals to have the emergency berms converted to long-term berms.

- Agreement was reached with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada on the details of the fish habitat compensation plan, but the permit needed to convert the berms to permanent status was not issued in 2011-12. Further federal department approvals are required prior to the issuance of this permit.

Implement a long-term solution to flood issues at Waldsea, Deadmoose and Houghton lakes.

- All homes and cottages around Waldsea Lake were moved or demolished and their

owners were compensated. The Waldsea Lake Regional Park site was cleaned up before it was inundated by flood waters in spring of 2011.

- In 2011, the dykes were breached between Deadmoose and Waldsea lakes, effectively lowering the post-spring levels on Deadmoose and Houghton lakes. Land control for the project was obtained through expropriation. Some expropriation settlements still need to be completed.

Implement the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Project at Fishing Lake and manage water flows in accordance with the agreement with Manitoba to reduce the long-term flood risk.

- All works, including berms, temporary sandbagging and the outlet channel, were completed prior to spring runoff and were successful in preventing flood damage around the lake.
- The channel was operated in accordance with the agreement with Manitoba and was effective in lowering water levels on Fishing Lake. Sandbag removal was completed; however, channel clean-up work still needs to be done.

Investigate all drainage complaints and make recommendations or orders as appropriate.

- With the priority given to flood operations, little progress was made on drainage complaints during the first half of the year. A backlog of requests for assistance to resolve complaints developed by the end of the summer in 2011. Fall and winter conditions allowed the regional offices to complete investigation work on complaints. The backlog was reduced from 175 to 100 by the end of March 2012.

Strategy - Manage water to meet responsibilities for aquatic ecosystem and fish habitat needs

Key Actions and Results

Finalize the in-stream flow requirements for 11 identified priority water control structures.

- A report documenting ecological condition downstream of 10 water control structures was completed.
- Among structures, alteration to hydrology ranged from significant to negligible and ecosystem health assessments based on aquatic macroinvertebrates ranged from healthy to impaired. Fish surveys documented a number of native species, and indicated reproduction was occurring in a number of locations. Riparian health assessments downstream of structures ranged from healthy to impaired. Water quality was generally good downstream of the structures, although temperature and turbidity were lower than natural. This information will be used to inform decision-making by the Watershed Authority and regulatory agencies regarding instream flow needs and water management objectives at these structures.

Evaluate the impacts of beneficial management practices on water quality through the Watershed Evaluation of Best Agricultural Management Practices study.

- The third year of the Watershed Evaluation of Best Agricultural Management Practices project in the Pipestone Creek basin was completed. The 2010 hydrology report was completed, and the 2011 hydrology report is under development.
- The 2010 report demonstrated significant differences in snow-water equivalents among sites, and a significant difference in surface runoff volume in response to rainfall events between land cover types. Most beneficial management practices were

implemented in 2011, with initial results to be collected in 2012.

Continue to work on the SaskPower, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ministry of Environment and Watershed Authority Fisheries Management Committee to determine and mitigate impacts of SaskPower operations on aquatic ecosystems.

- The Watershed Authority continued working with SaskPower, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Ministry of Environment on the SaskPower Fisheries Issues Steering Committee. Priority ranking assessments of individual SaskPower facilities were being updated to reflect progress that has been made, and the availability of new information. Work continued to resolve specific issues at some facilities.

Assess impacts of water management on two species at risk, Lake Sturgeon and Piping Plover, and develop and implement conservation plans.

- Relatively few Piping Plover related activities were undertaken at Lake Diefenbaker in 2011 due to very high water levels and low Piping Plover abundance. The Saskatchewan Piping Plover Conservation Plan is being updated for incorporation into the Saskatchewan Piping Plover Action Plan being developed by Environment Canada. Incorporation of the Conservation Plan into the Action Plan constitutes official recognition that the Watershed Authority's activities demonstrate due diligence and are compliant with the requirements of the Species at Risk Act.
- Assessments of Lake Sturgeon populations and habitat upstream of Codette Reservoir continued in 2011 and included the following results:
  - the sturgeon population estimate was refined to 4,197 individuals (confidence interval 1683-10521), and shows high annual survival rates and consistent successful recruitment of young fish;
  - radio telemetry indicated "The Forks" of the North Saskatchewan and South Saskatchewan rivers provided important overwinter habitat. The first documented sturgeon spawning location for this area was found on the North Saskatchewan River; and
  - flow scenarios using habitat models for the North Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan rivers indicate the current water management regime provides optimal spawning and fry habitat in one of every two years.
- These results were incorporated into the draft Lake Sturgeon Recovery Strategy for the Saskatchewan River. Should Lake Sturgeon be listed as Endangered under the Species at Risk Act, a conservation plan will be developed.

Strategy - Manage Watershed Authority lands to meet responsibilities for ecosystem health, source water protection and infrastructure management.

Create a comprehensive suite of lands management policy and review all lands currently held for appropriate application of policy for risk management, corporate accountability, best management practices and where possible, alignment with other Crown agencies.

- Staff vacancy precluded the completion of this key action. Forecasted completion of policy package rescheduled to March 31, 2013.

Assess options for alternate uses of lands not essential to the Authority's mandate.

- Staff vacancy precluded completing on this key action. Forecasted project completion is March 31, 2013.

Continue to manage Authority lands to meet reservoir development, flood mitigation and waterfowl, and rare and endangered species management obligations.

- Management of the Watershed Authority's lands to meet these objectives and obligations continued during the fiscal year.

- Work this year included allowing and prescribing appropriate agricultural uses, responding to industrial and public utility demands, conducting environmental monitoring and addressing public use and access issues on these lands.

Government Goal: Keep Government's Promises

Strategy - Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Authority's programs and services so as to ensure the best use of public funds

Key Actions and Results

Implement a regulatory framework for water management that reflects the importance of water resources, while meeting the needs of a growing provincial economy. (2010 Mandate Letter)

- In March 2012, the Watershed Authority was directed to lead development of a provincial water strategy, which is expected to be complete by fall of 2012.
- The strategy will be followed by new water legislation to create the new regulatory framework.

Working collaboratively with existing water agencies, develop and implement a plan that results in closer alignment of provincial water responsibilities with the Ministry of Environment. (2010 Mandate Letter)

- The provincial water strategy will seek greater integration of all water services across government.

Complete assessments of the Authority's services.

- An assessment of program service areas and their relative importance and ranking was completed.

Amend the Watershed Authority Regulations to eliminate requirement for the Authority to approve construction of water pipelines, while maintaining requirement for an allocation to use water.

- This work was delayed due to staff workload redistribution to manage the 2011 provincial flood. A draft regulation has been prepared and will be advanced in 2012-13.

Improve efficiency and customer service by developing an online application and payment process for temporary water rights to replace current manual process.

- The development of the new Online Products Portal was completed. The online portal provides for online application, payment and approval for a temporary water rights licence. This new online system creates significant efficiencies by reducing costs for businesses and providing for faster decisions on applications. The system also increases the understanding of water demands without additional staff time by automatically moving water use data into a database.

In consultation with the Ministry of Environment, continue development of new water allocation, compliance and drainage policies.

- Work to develop a new water allocation policy was initiated. The need to reallocate staff to manage the 2011 provincial flooding delayed the work on compliance and drainage policies.

Develop a planning and performance policy to guide the annual planning cycle including use of strategic risk assessment in developing the annual plan.

- A new position, Director of Policy and Risk Management, was created to provide the risk expertise. A risk management policy was developed and approved by the Board to guide use of strategic risk assessment to identify and manage risks.

Recommend repeal of the Reservoir Development Area Regulations.

- This activity was delayed due to staff workload redistribution to manage 2011 flood. Stakeholder consultations are planned for the new fiscal year.

Progress in 2011-12

Strategy - Work toward reconciliation in water management, while meeting legal responsibilities for consultation and accommodation regarding First Nations and Métis peoples

Key Actions and Results

Finalize agreements necessary to assist the Government of Canada to achieve a long-term settlement of the First Nations' flood claims in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

- Drafting of legal agreements to achieve a long-term settlement of Muscowpetung, Pasqua, Sakimay and Cowessess First Nations' flood claims against Canada was completed to a degree where the agreements are ready for consideration by the principals.
- The Watershed Authority assisted with the provincial approval of the legal survey plans for Pasqua, Sakimay and Cowessess First Nations.
- Sakimay and Cowessess First Nations successfully ratified the agreements, which will now be considered for final approval by Saskatchewan and Canada.

Finalize Water Management Agreements with Qu'Appelle Valley First Nations to advance reconciliation with the First Nations and address the regulatory gap for water management on reserves.

- Final drafting of the Water Management Agreements was completed.
- The Crooked Lake Water Management Agreement was ratified by Sakimay and Cowessess First Nations. The Pasqua Lake Water Management Agreement is waiting consideration by Muscowpetung and Pasqua First Nations.

Initiate work under Qu'Appelle Water Management Agreements to establish water quality objectives.

- Work on establishing water quality objectives was delayed as the agreements were not yet signed.

Complete consultations with Fishing Lake First Nation on the Fishing Lake Emergency Channel project.

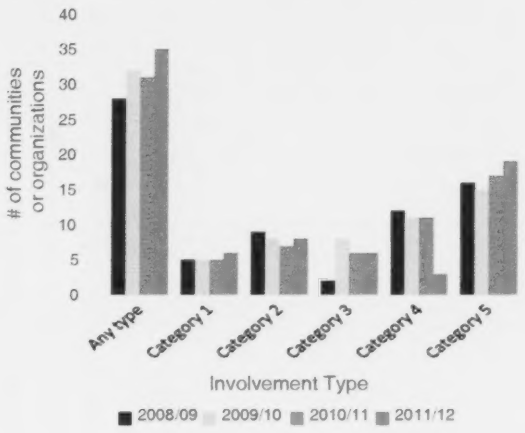
- The Watershed Authority, in cooperation with the ministries of Environment and First Nations and Métis Relations, and with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, actively consulted with the Chief and Council of Fishing Lake First Nation to account for any potential impacts to their treaty rights that may result from constructing and operating the emergency channel downstream of Fishing Lake. Due to the complexity of the situation, consultation is expected to continue into 2012-13.

Consult with First Nations and Métis people where the Watershed Authority is planning work that may impact Aboriginal or Treaty Rights.

- The Watershed Authority worked with a number of First Nations regarding a range of regulatory approvals (e.g. water allocation, water control structures) to help determine any potential impacts to Treaty or Aboriginal Rights and to seek options for avoiding or mitigating such impacts.

Performance Measures and Results

Number of First Nations and Métis communities or organizations with whom the Watershed Authority is involved



Progress in 2011-12

First Nation and Métis interest in water availability and quality is continuing to grow and may result in conflicts over use, especially in areas with water shortages. Proactive relationship building will help reduce future conflicts and contribute toward positive water management alliances. The number of communities and/or government bodies with whom the Watershed Authority, at a minimum, has a two-way dialogue, is a simple measure of the Watershed Authority's efforts to build relationships. Watershed Authority staff report this information on an annual basis, and the comprehensive results are summarized here. For this measure, the total number of communities the Watershed Authority is directly involved with is presented, along with a breakdown according to the following categories of involvement.

Any type: This is the total number of First Nations and Métis communities or organizations the Watershed Authority is involved with in any of the categories. The Watershed Authority may have more than one category of involvement with any given community or organization; therefore, this does not represent a sum of the five broken-out categories.

Category 1: Formal Province – First Nations / Métis agreements or negotiations: discussions underway or agreement in place

Category 2: Formal consultations (activities specific to legal duty to consult requirements)

Category 3: Advisory board or committee participation (Watershed Authority / aquifer planning or infrastructure operation): representation on Watershed Authority-led planning or advisory committees

Category 4: Community-based projects / initiatives: preliminary discussions, under development or already in place; Watershed Authority – First Nations / Métis projects

Category 5: Dialogue / information exchange / relationship-building: informal discussions with community / organization representatives, including feedback received about Watershed Authority initiatives

The 2011-12 measurement results indicate the Watershed Authority is directly involved with 35 First Nations and Métis communities or organizations, with the majority of involvement falling in the category of dialogue, information exchange, or relationship-building activities (Category 5). This is a positive picture, as these types of informal relationships support the Watershed Authority's ability to engage positively in more complex arrangements. The Watershed Authority is working to grow the overall numbers, paying particular attention to activities that involve First Nations or Métis communities and organizations in advisory-type roles (Category 3). While the Watershed Authority directly influences this measure by choosing to engage in these arrangements and how to do so, it cannot, of course, direct the participation of First Nations and Métis communities.

Strategy - Attract, retain and build professional staff by supporting employee development, stimulating and directing employee engagement and enabling employees to succeed

Key Actions and Results

Implement a revised five-year Human Resources Management Strategy to ensure consistency with the strategic direction for the public service provided by Executive Government and to ensure strategies for the delivery of key human resource functions considered best practices, good service priority and knowledge management principles.

- Executive Management approved the Human Resources Management Strategy Framework and it will be implemented in 2012-13.
- Key initiatives were identified for development as part of the Framework

implementation. For the 2012-13 fiscal year, priorities will be implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Framework and developing a performance management program for management employees.

Considering the revised Human Resources Management Strategy, continue support of staff training, skills enhancement, and career development programs as a priority and in support of Corporate Succession Strategy initiatives.

- At year end, the number of staff engaged in training was lower than average owing to the increased workload resulting from the spring flood event.

Considering the revised Human Resources Management Strategy, implement the Workplace Incident Program training strategy to ensure managers have effective leadership and management skills required to promote an inclusive, respectful culture.

- As part of the Human Resources Management Strategy, an Occupational Health and Safety Framework for the Watershed Authority was developed and approved for implementation next year. Development of the Occupational Health and Safety Framework included a review of the Workplace Incident Program, which resulted in the program being revised, and subsequently renamed the Workplace Anti-Conflict Program, to better encompass employee conflict, harassment, discrimination, violence, threats of violence and other threatening and/or hostile behaviour to which employees may be exposed.

2011-12 Financial Overview

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority experienced a $44,000 deficit on regular operations in 2011-12 compared to a budgeted deficit of $5,361,000. Regular revenues for the year were $30,302,000 which was a $1,845,000 improvement from the budget of $28,457,000. Water revenue of $22,142,000 was $4,887,000 above budget, primarily due to the wet year and larger volumes of water available for hydropower. This was offset by a reduction in grants from the General Revenue Fund as the budgeted Go Green Funding of $4,100,000 was not received. Lower use of the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program than originally budgeted for meant the Watershed Authority did not need the final grant from Ministry of Environment to cover costs of this program.

Expenses for regular operations, at $30,346,000 were $3,472,000 below budget. The expenditures were below budget primarily because expenditures for the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program were lower than budgeted and because so much time was directed to flood related work that other projects advanced more slowly and had lower expenditures.

The spring and summer of 2011 saw flooding across Saskatchewan that was without precedent in terms of the magnitude, extent and duration and Watershed Authority had several initiatives related to the flooding. These included the Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program which provided assistance to 189 communities, 142 rural municipalities, 878 landowners with yard sites, 14 other clients and 15 First Nation communities, emergency flood relief projects at Fishing Lake and Waldsea Lake and repair of infrastructure damaged during the flooding. Watershed Authority had $35,785,000 in revenue and $46,011,000 in expenditures related to these flood relief projects.

Including flood related projects, the Watershed Authority incurred a deficit of $10,270,000 in 2011-12.

In comparison to the 2010-11 fiscal year, water revenue increased by $3,962,000 while the grant from the General Revenue Fund was down because additional money was not needed for the Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate Program. Regular expenses increased from $27,724,000 to $30,346,000. The increases reflected increased amortization of capital assets, and increased spending on infrastructure, regional services and hydrology.

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2012

Deloitte

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2012, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as at March 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants

June 22, 2012
Regina, Saskatchewan

Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31

	2012	2011 (Restated note 3)
		(Thousands of Dollars)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash	$ 48,342	$ 54,771
Accounts receivable	7,411	6,290
	55,753	61,061
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,729	12,954
Deferred revenue (note 5)	74	96
Employee future benefits (note 6)	880	763
Current portion of long-term debt (note 7)	585	224
Long-term debt (note 7)	6,006	2,476
	18,274	16,513
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	37,479	44,548
NON FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (note 8)	297,075	300,443
Prepaid expenses and supplies	364	197
	297,439	300,640
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	$ 334,918	$ 345,188

Commitments and contingencies (note 10)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

Director

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

	Budget (unaudited) (note 13)	2012	2011 (Restated note 3)
			(Thousands of Dollars)
REVENUE			
Government of Saskatchewan			
- General Revenue Fund	$ 8,514	$ 4,414	$ 6,314
- Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	828	828	828
Water revenue	17,255	22,142	18,180
Contract revenue (Schedule 1)	780	1,112	1,370
Other	1,080	1,806	2,661
	28,457	30,302	29,353
EXPENSES (Schedule 2)			
Corporate services	4,290	3,381	2,829
Regional services	10,318	7,700	6,263
Infrastructure management	3,839	4,026	3,541
Stewardship projects and administration	2,207	2,636	2,629
Watershed monitoring and assessment	2,417	2,114	2,770
Watershed planning	927	900	983
Hydrology services	2,244	2,604	2,141
Interjurisdictional water management and administration	1,903	756	691
Groundwater management	1,163	874	1,364
Interest	360	116	11
Amortization of tangible capital assets	4,150	5,239	4,502
	33,818	30,346	27,724
(Deficit) surplus for the year before the following	(5,361)	(44)	1,629
Revenue related to flood relief projects (note 4)	-	35,785	45,754
Expenses related to flood relief projects (note 4)	-	46,011	13,032
(Deficit) surplus related to flood relief projects	-	(10,226)	32,722
(Deficit) surplus for the year	(5,361)	(10,270)	34,351
Accumulated surplus – beginning of year	345,188	345,188	310,837
Accumulated surplus – end of year	$339,827	$334,918	$ 345,188

See accompanying notes

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

	2012	2011
		(Restated note 3)
		(Thousands of Dollars)
(Deficit) surplus for the year	$ (10,270)	$ 34,351
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,871)	(4,066)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	5,239	4,502
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	(1)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	-	9
	(6,902)	34,795
(Purchase) use of prepaid expenses and supplies	(167)	17
(Decrease) increase in net financial assets	(7,069)	34,812
Net financial assets – beginning of year	44,548	9,736
Net financial assets – end of year	$ 37,479	$ 44,548

See accompanying notes

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

	2012	2011 (Restated note 3)
		(Thousands of Dollars)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Deficit) surplus for the year	$ (10,270)	$ 34,351
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	5,239	4,502
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	(1)
Net change in non-cash balances relating to operations:		
Accounts receivable	(1,121)	(1,333)
Prepaid expenses and supplies	(167)	17
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,225)	10,914
Flood relief projects obligations	-	(5,063)
Employee future benefits	117	(23)
Deferred revenue	(22)	(1,436)
	(8,449)	41,928
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,871)	(4,066)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	-	9
	(1,871)	(4,057)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from loan payable	4,115	2,700
Principal portion of loan repaid in year	(224)	-
	3,891	2,700
(Decrease) increase in cash during the year	$ (6,429)	40,571
Cash – beginning of year	54,771	14,200
Cash – end of year	$ 48,342	$ 54,771

See accompanying notes

1. STATUS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (the Authority) was established on October 1, 2002, under the authority of **The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act**. The Authority is a Treasury Board Crown corporation within the meaning of **The Crown Corporations Act, 1993**. The Authority is a continuing corporation of the Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation, established by Order in Council 29/90 dated January 10, 1990.

On October 1, 2002, the Saskatchewan Water Corporation transferred involvement in water management activities to the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. These activities included the operations, maintenance and rehabilitation of provincially-owned water infrastructure including dams and conveyance channels, as well as the hydrometric, forecasting and regulatory functions of the Corporation.

In accordance with the provisions of **The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005** the Authority's general powers and purposes are to manage, administer, develop, control and protect the water, watersheds and related land resources of Saskatchewan and to promote the economical and efficient use, distribution and conservation of the water, watersheds and related land resources.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles appropriate for the public sector. The following accounting principles are considered to be significant:

Tangible Capital Assets
Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost. Internally provided engineering and technical services are capitalized at charge out rates designed to recover salaries, benefits and overhead. The objective of this policy is to recognize the approximate value of design, supervision and administrative services rendered by Authority employees on construction projects. As well, the Authority capitalizes interest expense on debt relating to specific construction projects. Charges for amortization are calculated at the following annual rates:

Tangible Capital Assets	Method	Rate
Buildings and leaseholds	straight-line	4%
Maintenance equipment	diminishing balance or straight-line, as appropriate	15% to 30%
Office equipment	straight-line	10% to 50%
Water infrastructure	straight-line	1.67% to 5%

Government of Saskatchewan Grants
Under the authority of Section 27 of **The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005** the Authority receives grants from the General Revenue Fund out of monies appropriated by the legislature or authorized by Order in Council. These grants are recorded as revenue when received or receivable and are used to fund grant programs, water management infrastructure rehabilitation and operations.

Revenue Recognition
Contractual revenue received by the Authority for specific purposes is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Water revenue is recognized as revenue in the year it is consumed. Other revenue includes: licences, fees, permits, interest income and a service contract with SaskWater. These revenues are recognized in the year they are earned.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Grants to Clients

Grants provided to clients for a variety of programs are recorded as an expense to the Authority if the final approval for the grant payment was made during the year. Where the Authority enters into contractual agreements for project construction under various assistance programs, expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Employee Future Benefits

The Authority administers a benefit relating to a retirement allowance which is paid to eligible employees upon retirement. The Authority has adopted the accrual method of accounting for this benefit whereby the cost of providing the benefits is recorded when the related services of employees are performed. The Authority's employees participate in the Capital Pension Plan which is a multi-employer plan. The Authority's contibutions to the pension plan are expensed as incurred.

Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the useful lives of assets for amortization periods and estimated future costs of the flood relief projects.

3. CORRECTION OF AN ACCOUNTING ERROR

The Authority has determined that the expenses related to flood relief projects were understated in 2011. Consequently, the accumulated surplus as at March 31, 2011 has decreased by $1,624,000 and the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011 have been restated. The expenses related to flood relief projects has been increased by $1,624,000 for 2011. On the Statement of Financial Position, the accounts payable and accrued liabilities have been increased and accumulated surplus decreased by $1,624,000 at March 31, 2011.

4. FLOOD RELIEF PROJECTS

Flooding during 2011 was unprecedented in its magnitude, extent and duration across the agricultural zone of Saskatchewan. An "Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program" was implemented by the Province to provide, on a cost shared basis, funding to assist individuals and communities with flood preparation. The Authority was allocated the funds to lead this program on behalf of the Province. As well, the Authority was allocated funds from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada to assist First Nations to combat flood damage in 2011. The Authority is also leading the work, on behalf of the Province, related to long-term solutions to flooding at Fishing and Waldsea Lakes. The Authority received the following funding in 2011-12 for flood relief initiatives:

	(Thousands of Dollars)
Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program	$22,135
Repair to Flood Damaged Infrastructure (not Authority owned)	1,915
Fishing Lake	8,810
Waldsea Lake	1,000
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada	1,925
	$35,785

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

The balance that remains in deferred revenue at year-end relates to funding the Authority has received for various projects that are not yet completed.

	2012	2011
		(Thousands of Dollars)
Balance, beginning of year	$ 96	$ 1,532
Contractual revenues received	-	89
Recognition of prior year deferred revenue	(22)	(1,525)
Balance, end of year	$ 74	$ 96

6. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

The amounts related to the defined benefit retiring allowance are as follows:

	2012	2011
		(Thousands of Dollars)
Accrued benefit liability	$ 880	$ 763
Benefits paid during the year	43	122
Net expense	160	99

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Authority's accrued benefit liability at March 31 are:

Discount rate	3.70%	4.60%
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.50%
Average remaining service life	10.5 years	10.9 years

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

	2012	2011
		(Thousands of Dollars)
Conexus Credit Union 2006 - ten year loan bearing interest @3.98% per annum, due March 2021.	$ 2,476	$ 2,700
Bank of Montreal - ten year loan bearing interest @3.40% per annum, due March 2022.	4,115	-
Total Debt	6,591	2,700
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	585	224
	$ 6,006	$ 2,476

Long-term debt repayments in each of the next five years are as follows:

	(Thousands of Dollars)
2013	$ 585
2014	607
2015	629
2016	652
2017	676

8. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	2012			2011
				(Thousands of Dollars)
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Land	$ 5,155	$ -	$ 5,155	$ 5,155
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,181	583	598	683
Maintenance equipment	2,890	2,170	720	713
Office equipment	2,369	1,528	841	1,048
Water infrastructure	388,972	99,211	289,761	292,844
	$ 400,567	$ 103,492	$ 297,075	$ 300,443

9. GRANTS TO CLIENTS

Included in expenses are grants or assistance provided to various persons and organizations to carry out a variety of programs administered by the Authority. Particulars of these grants, by program, are as follows:

	2012	2011
		(Thousands of Dollars)
Flood Control and Drainage	$ 1,241	$ 724
Emergency Flood Damage Reduction Program	24,058	-
Toilet Replacement Rebate	748	787
Stewardship - Watershed Grants	1,040	880
Stewardship - Water Quality	283	249
	$ 27,370	$ 2,640

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contractual Commitments

As of March 31, 2012, the Authority has outstanding commitments of $2,247,513 (2011 - $10,073,000) for construction contracts, consulting agreements, and watershed funding agreements. Within various contractual agreements, the Authority has committed to provide in-kind services. If contracts were terminated, the Authority's only liability would be for actual costs incurred to date.

Leases

The Authority has entered into various operating lease agreements with the following minimum lease payments:

	(Thousands of Dollars)
2013	$ 1,094
2014	1,068
2015	737
2016	515
2017	364

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

Litigation

The Authority is party to twenty one lawsuits related to various water management and flood related issues. A liability of $1,400,000 relating to these lawsuits has been recorded in these statements, as this is managements best estimate, any adjustment will be reflected in the year determined.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in these financial statements are transactions with various Saskatchewan Crown corporations, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions related to the Authority by virtue of common control by the Government of Saskatchewan and non-Crown corporations and enterprises subject to joint control or significant influence by the Government of Saskatchewan (collectively referred to as "related parties").

Routine operating transactions with related parties are settled at prevailing market prices under normal trade terms. These transactions and amounts outstanding at year end, are as follows:

	2012	2011
		(Thousands of Dollars)
Water, contract and other revenue	$ 21,876	$ 18,549
Expenses	3,846	3,650
Accounts receivable	4,564	4,512
Accounts payable	190	192

Other amounts and transactions due to and from related parties and the terms of settlement are described separately in these financial statements and the notes thereto.

12. PENSION PLAN

The Authority's employees participate in the Capital Pension Plan (the Plan), which is a defined contribution pension plan. The Authority's contributions to the Plan include making regular payments into the Plan. The total amount paid into the Plan for 2012 was $845,090 (2011 - $802,500).

13. BUDGET FIGURES

The budget figures are presented for comparison purposes. The Authority's Board of Directors approved the 2012 budget on March 9, 2011.

14. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted for the current year.

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY
Schedule 1 - Contract Revenue

Year Ended March 31

	2012	2011
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Canadian Wildlife Service	$ 210	$ 327
Environment Canada	89	144
Wildlife Habitat Canada	111	100
United States - Federal and State	-	25
Provincial Council of Agriculture Development and Diversification Boards of Saskatchewan Inc.	53	105
University of Regina	273	292
Other	376	377
	$ 1,112	$ 1,370

SASKATCHEWAN WATERSHED AUTHORITY

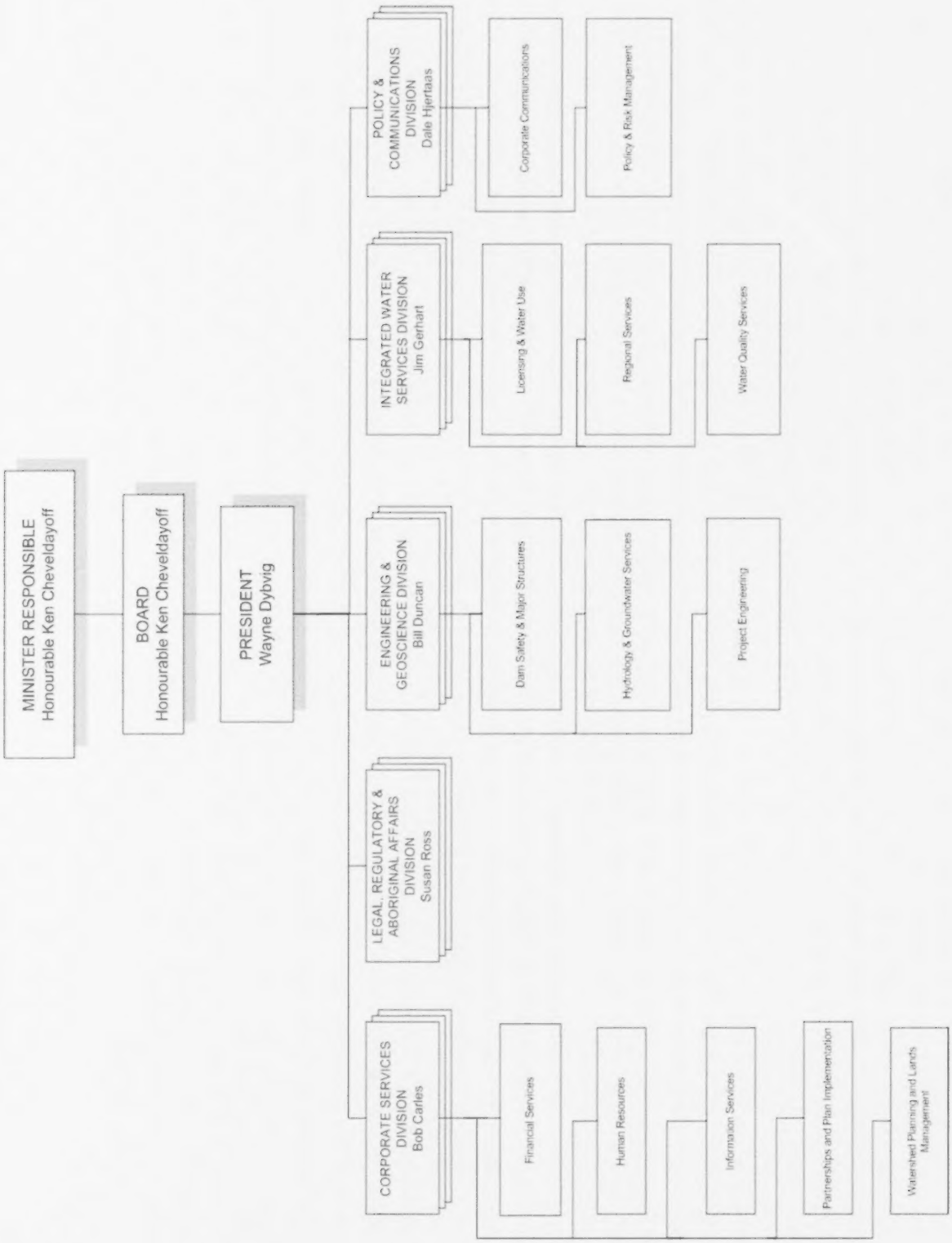
Schedule 2 - Expenses by Program
Year ended March 31

	Corporate services	Regional services	Infrastructure management	Stewardship projects & administration	Watershed monitoring & assessment	Watershed planning	Hydrology services	Interjurisdictional water management & administration	Groundwater management	Interest & amortization	2012 Total	2011 Total
											(Thousands of dollars)	
Salaries and benefits	$ 4,331	$ 4,199	$ 2,704	$ 689	$ 1,284	$ 568	$ 1,230	$ 373	$ 492	$ -	**$ 15,870**	$ 15,362
Travel and other staff costs	316	323	204	118	169	51	191	32	15	-	**1,419**	1,185
Professional services	382	184	339	372	175	16	169	11	297		**1,945**	1,205
Office supplies	581	90	35	12	25	8	42	20	8	-	**821**	783
Materials	10	4	115	8	44	1	19	-	5	-	**206**	273
Contractual services	34	18	326	4	1	19	519	185	-	-	**1,106**	997
Cash grants	-	1,989	-	1,314	-	9	-	-	-	-	**3,312**	2,640
Salary allocations	(3,223)	323	89	98	227	169	384	71	32	-	**(1,830)**	(1,412)
Other expenses	950	570	214	21	189	59	50	64	25	5,355	**7,497**	6,691
Total	$ 3,381	$ 7,700	$ 4,026	$ 2,636	$ 2,114	$ 900	$ 2,604	$ 756	$ 874	$ 5,355	**$ 30,346**	$ 27,724

For More Information

More detailed information can be obtained by visiting the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority's website at www.swa.ca, calling its head office in Moose Jaw at 306-694-3900, or contacting the water inquiry line toll free at 1-866-SASK-H20 (1-866-727-5420).

Appendix 1: Organizational Chart



Appendix 2: Regions and Office Locations